MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1882.

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THE SUN. New York stip.

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The Only Course for Mr. Cleveland. A very serious problem of right and duty confronts Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESR-AM at this time

They have both announced the purpose of the Administration to bring about the restoration of Queen LILIUOKALANI. In his letter of October 18, the Secretary of State informed the President that nothing short of the restoration of "the legitimate Government" in Hawaii, the undo-"the great wrong done to a feeble but Independent State by an abuse of the authority of the United States," would "satisfy the demands of justice." In his message of Dec. 4, the President Informed Congress that on his own authority, and without consulting Congress, he had instructed Minister Willis to "undo the wrong that has been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention."

That Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM hoped and expected to accomplish the restoration of the Queen before Congress or the people knew anything about their intentions, there is not the slightest reason to doubt. Mr. Willis was sent out for that purpose; and the fact that Congress and the people became aware of the Administration's policy before the Minister's secret Instructions had been carried out, was due solely to unforescen obstacles in Hawaii. The right or wrong of the enterprise is not affected by this accident.

The latest information from Hawaii, probably to be confirmed by the news brought by the mail steamer due to-day, is that a principal obstacle to the righting of the great wrong and the satisfaction of justice by the restoration of LILIUOKALANI, is the positive refusal of that woman to be restored to the throne under the conditions proposed by the Administration. She wants not merely restoration, but a guarantee of her tenure of the reëstablished throne; and It is extremely doubtful if even Mr. CLEVE-LAND and Mr. GRESHAM, inspired as they are with rectifying ardor, dare go so far as to promise her that.

But is an undertaking founded in right and justice, and warranted by a law higher" than the Constitution, to be thwarted merely because the intended beneficiary is timid, or calculating, or governed rather by mercenary considerations than by the truly royal spirit?

If the higher law required that Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM should restore monarchy and enthrone LILIUOKA-LANI in spite of the Provisional Government in Hawaii, in order to undo the wrong that has been done by those representing us and to satisfy the demands of justice, does not the higher law require that monarchy shall be restored and LILIUOKALANI be declared Queen, in spite of both the Provisional Government and LILIUOKALANI herself? Nothing short of that, we respectfully submit. will "satisfy the demands of justice."

The employment of United States troops by Mr. CLEVELAND to force the Queen back the name of right and justice and the higher law, would afford to the world an extraordinary spectacle; but not a whit more ridiculous than the sudden abandonment of a great moral undertaking begun with such elaborately cunning and mysterious preparations, or than a pusillanimous attempt to throw the whole burden of settlement upon Congress, ignored and defied by the Admin istration up to the present time.

## The Woes of a Professor.

It is two weeks since Prof. Wilson's tariff bill was sent out, and yet nobody knows exactly what the bill is to be in its details, and the supplementary scheme of taxation, by which the Committee on Ways and Means will try to fill the deficiency the tariff bill creates, is not yet matured or ready for publication. The vicious and fraudulent principle upon which the bill is constructed exposes the committee to a continual pressure for alterations. We hear of this and that duty being put up or down or changed from ad valorem to specific, and the Wilson bill of to-day probably differs considerably from the Wilson bill of two weeks ago in its schedules; and when it comes to be buffeted to and fro in Congress among the friends of the various industries that are left out or slighted in its scheme of protection, it will probably be so disfigured that Prof. Willson will hardly be able to recognize it.

But all the buffeting that will be given to the tariff bill will be as a pat of the hand to a thunderbolt compared with the fraces in store for Prof. Wilson's cripples when their plan for extra new socialistic taxes comes up. The country is familiar with taxation according to Republican precedents, but the spectacle of the Democratic party throwing away its own policy, creating a deficiency of revenue by means of a Republican tariff. and then stealing the Populist platform for the purpose of covering that deficiency, will

be new and surprising. The Wilson unconstitutional tariff bill has already caused a peck of trouble to its framers, and yet their troubles are but just begun. They will have to make it all over again pretty nearly, silence this clamor and that by bribes of protection, defend themseives as best they can from the storm; and when all is over, and they have passed the bill, if they can pass it, what will they have done? They will have passed a protectionist bill that will not in the least placate the protectionists, they will have disappointed the hopes of the believers in a constitutional tariff, and they will have disgusted persons who believe that the commandment, "Thou shall not lie," applies to political parties as well as to individuals.

What a world of vexation to themselves and reproach to their party Prof. William and his committeemen might avoid, if they would give over botching their protection bill, throw it away, and make an honest, simple, constitutional tariff with a uniform ad valorem duty on every article imported. Then there would be no unconstitutional protection and no need of resorts ! ing to unconstitutional direct taxation. cluded with Texas, in 1844, it was rejected | holding of an exposition in Berlin in 1808. There would be sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government economically administered, and that revenue would be raised constitutionally, and the Democratic promises redeemed at par.

Columbia College and Its New Site. It seems that it is possible that Columbia College may get possession of its new site on Riverside Heights by the first of next July, or six months earlier than the date fixed in the contract. Fortunately for the college, the buildings of the Bloomingdale Asylum, now upon the property, are spacious and substantial, and they can be remodelled for its general uses at a moderate expense, so that the difficulty of removal

thither will be much lessened.

Moreover, the magnitude of the buildings already erected affords an opportunity for making the experiment of providing dormitories for students, an innovation which has been long discussed by the college. The great growth of Columbia during recent years has brought to its special and professional schools and postgraduate departments large numbers of young men from a distance. At present these students are scattered in lodging places throughout the town, the college having no such accommodations for them in its contracted buildings in Forty-ninth street. If, therefore, they can be provided with dormitories at the new site, they will be likely to welcome the change on the score of both convenience and economy.

The new feature would also tend to increase the number of young men coming to New York to take advantage of the instruction of Columbia's now comprehensive educational system. If they be disposed to prudence and self-restraint, they can live in New York as cheaply as in any other place in the Union, whether it be rural or urban. They can also get here the education of a residence in the one great and cosmopolitum city of this country, and this education of itself is worth coming far to obtain. They will be surrounded by libraries, art galleries, hospitals, workshops, and all the cultivating influences of a refined civilization. They will be in the centre of American progress and activity in letters, arts, science, philosophy, commerce, finance, and industry. Even the distinctively moral influences about them will be useful. The temptations of a great city are no worse than

those of a small and narrow community, and the distractions from evil are more numerous. The multiplicity of beneficial amusements and occupations in such a social capital acts as a deterrent from the gross and corrupting pleasures in which youth may engage in a smaller place as a relief from the monotony of its life. The incentives to coarse dissipation are more, as the variety of refined amusements and excitements is less. Nobody in New York goes to the bad because the good does not offer superior attractions to a mind not-already corrupted or inclined to corruption; and, being thus, a young man would find the evil he sought, whereever he might be. If it were nowhere else, It would be in his own heart, eating away its moral fibre. In New York the procession of society is always moving, and it is always engaging attention as a healthy stimulation and a salustary diversion.

If Columbia provides dormitories, we suppose that, at first at least, they will be exclusively for the older staidents in its special and professional schools and post-graduate courses. These are young men who are studying with a serious and a definite purpose, and hence the college authorities will not be obliged to watch over them as if they were boys in the undergraduate of a little of the evil name that has come department. They will govern themselves, subject only to the few and general rules essential to the order of such a community of young men. They will also be housed in a peculiarly beautiful and healthful part of the town, where they will be surrounded by the peace and quiet so desirable for study. Thus they will be very lucky young men, pursuing their university training in a great city which of itself is a university.

be remodelled so as to satisfy most of the requirements of Columbia College, for temporary use at least; but additional structures must be put up at once for the library and for certain educational and adminis trative purposes. The most important of these is the building for the library, a collection of books which is now used more than any other one in New York, both by the students of the college and by the outside public. At the rate at which it is now increasing, it will soon be Union, and already it is a magnificent collection of books of unexcelled usefulness to the people, the policy of the trustees in its management being liberal and generous in the extreme. If any man has a handsome sum he wishes to expend for the publie benefit, he cannot put it to nobler use than in building a receptacle for these splendid literary treasures. The college is rich, but not rich enough to carry on its university system of education, so varied and so comprehensive, and have money to spare for the piles of brick and mortar it must erect at its new site. It is the historic college of New York, and its development during recent years has been wonderful. No other college in the Union is doing a larger or a more valuable service to sound education. In all respects it is worthy of this great and cosmopolitan city.

Aspexation Democratic Policy. According to the Evening Post, Mr. CLEVE-LAND might, after all, "decide" that the

annexation of the Hawalian Islands "is the

best thing to be done." Even if he did so decide, it would only be a conclusion of his own mind, which he could not enforce. The annexation would have to be by treaty, and the Senate, not the Presi dent, has the treaty-making power. The Constitution provides that two-thirds of the Senators present must concur in a treaty. If, therefore, Mr. CLEVELAND concludes to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the Provisional Government of Hawaii. instead of undertaking to overthrow that Government by an act of war, which would make him impeachable, it would amount to nothing without the concurrence of twothirds of the Senate.

Moreover, Mr. CLEVELAND has already announced his opposition to such annexation in explicit terms. In his first message, in 1884, he said: "I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own."

This personal policy of Mr. CLEVELAND is totally at variance with the policy of the Democratic party since the time of JEFFERson. Writing of the negotiations for the purchase of the Louisiana territory, JEF-FERSON said: "There is no constitutional difficulty as to the acquisition of territory, and whether, when acquired, it may be taken into the Union by the Constitution as it now stands, will become a question of expediency."

When a treaty of annexation was con-

by a majority of the Senate: but at the election for President soon after it was the main issue, and the Democratic party beat the Whigs decisively by making a demand for the admission of Texas a prominent plank in its platform.

So early as 1809 JEFFERSON favored the acquisition of Cuba. "It is scarcely possible," wrote JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AS Secretary of State to our Minister in Spain. "to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself." President Polk tried to buy the island from Spain. In the famous Ostend manifesto of 1854 it was suggested that If Cuba could not be acquired by us peacefully we might be obliged or self-preservation to take it by conquest. The possession of Cuba, said President BUCHANAN in his message in 1858, is "of vast Importance to the United States," and he expressed the same sentiment in his manuages of 1859 and 1860.

In 1853 WILLIAM L. MARCY, the great Democratic Secretary of State, wrote to our Minister to France, saying of the Hawaiian Islands themselves that "it seems to be inevitable that they must come under control of this Government;" and in 1855 he wrote to our Minister to Hawaii that we would receive the transfer of territorial sovereignty of the islands, or, in other words, annex them.

Mr. CLEVELAND, therefore, has departed from all Democratic tradition and precedent in his course toward the appexation of Hawaii. His policy is a CLEVELAND policy, not a Democratic policy. It does violence to the wise, consistent, patriotic, and continuous statesmanship of the Democratic party throughout the period of its greatest glory and its highest triumphs. The inevitable event foreseen by Manor has come. A civilized and enlightened Government of the Hawaiian Islands has offered freely to put them "under control of this Government." It is able to give us a title which all civilization would recognize as indisputable; yet Mr. CLEVELAND proposes to overthrow and destroy it, handing back the islands to a dissolute and burlesque semisavage monarchy as a return for an offer which past Democratic policy has invited and solicited!

### An Anarchist Democrat.

Mr. WILLIAM S. CANTRELL, Chairman of the Board of Railroad Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois, takes the trouble to announce that Governor John Pardon Alt-GELD will not be a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate at present held by the Hon. Shelby M.Cullom. Mr. Cantrell explains that "the Governor believes the Democratic party should be true to its traditions, and one of these traditions has been that it is unconstitutional for a Governor to be elected as Senator during the term of office for which he was elected as Governor."

We have here a constitutional principle that seems to be peculiar to the Illinois Democrats, or to Governor ALTGELD. It is not uncharitable to suppose that the real reason for ALTGELD's resolution not to become a candidate, if he has made such a resolution, is a tardy perception of the fact that the pardoner of the Chicago Anarchists has no prospect of getting any further honors from the Illinois Democrats. ALTGELD bitterly opposed the reflection of Judge GARY last fall, and the Democratic organization in Cook county was silly enough to be led into defeat by him. It was ALTGELD's last kick against order and decency. If he now has the prudence to avoid another defeat, he relieves the Democratic party of Illinois upon it through him.

Still, as socialistic and communistic theories seem to be held in the White House and in the Committee of Ways and Means, Governor Altgeld's sincerity in avowing an intention of withdrawing from national polities at this time may be open to doubt.

# Gama and Cleveland.

President CLEVELAND and Secretary GRESHAM should have a fellow feeling for And then Mr. Palmer Complained the Admiral Gama announces that he is in favor of setting up again the throne of Dom Padro. "It is only just," he says, to restore by force of arms the Government which, in a moment of national stupefaction and surprise, was overthrown on Nov. 15, 1889, by military sedition. Of this sedition the present Government was the outcome." The Government thus overthrown four years ago was a monarchy, and the Admirai's words and ideas follow so closely those of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. one of the very greatest libraries in the GRESHAM in relation to the restoration of royalty in Hawaii that he might almost be accused of plagiarism.

But the paim for zeal in this business must go to Cheveland and Gresham. It took GAMA four years to decide for setting up a throne in Brazil, and only four months for CLEVELAND and GRESHAM to adopt a simtlar policy for Hawaii. Gama concerns himselfonly with his own country, while GRESH-AM and CLEVELAND propose to force monarchy on another and a distant nation. GAMA adopts this conclusion when civil war is raging in Brazil and the ability of the ex-Isting Government to maintain itself is in doubt, whereas CLEVELAND'S and GRESH-AM's move for monarchy is made when Hawaii is at peace, with the power of the Provisional Government unquestioned. Finally, there is no similarity between the upright, enlightened Dom PEDRO, whose family Gama would like to restore, and the odious, licentious, despotic, idolatrous Lilli-UOKALANI, whom CLEVELAND and GRESHAM so warmly champion.

As throne restorers and devotees of broken-down monarchy. Admiral GAMA and his associates are not in the same class with GRESHAM, CLEVELAND, and BLOUNT.

# Damages for Liliuokalaut.

It is rumored at Washington that Minister Willis has sent from LILIUOXALANI a proposition to settle up with the United States for a lump sum, in consideration for which she will forget and forgive, and relinquish her title to the Hawaiian throne. If Mr. CLEVELAND is right in contending that we have done the woman a damage, of course we must pay her damages, inasmuch as it is impossible for us to restors her to her throne without war, and Congress will not consent to making war for such an infamous purpose.

If Mr. CLEVELAND is consistent, he will get one of his friends in Congress to introduce a bill appropriating "the lump sum" this burlesque Queen demands.

We suppose a few millions of dollars would be enough to satisfy even her. The times are hard, there is a heavy deficiency in the revenues, but if we have done a wrong which must be "undone," as Mr. CLEVELAND says, we must pay the money.

While France is preparing for the international exposition of 1900, in Paris, a committee has been formed in England to provide for an international exposition in London in Germany seems to have given up the project that was started last spring for the in proportion.

The Spanish project for an exposition in Madrid, and the Italian project for an exposition in Rome some time before the end of the century, have both been laid saids on account of the troubles in these countries. If peace prevails in Europe for the paxt six or seven years, both the London and the Paris expositions may be held augressfully. Chicago must be recalled with estisfaction. It cannot be said that the half dozen or more international expositions hold in European countries during the past forty years "unhered in the era of universal peace." Nearly every one of them, from the first of them in London in 1851, was

seen followed by a great war. Those evening newspapers of this city which depend upon the Associated Press for news, published an alleged cable despatch on haturday which purported to have been sent from London on that day. The despatch related to the African expedition of Mr. W. ASTOR CHANLER, and the news which, ostensibly, was flashed under the ocean by electric eable, in fact had reached the Western world by the slower but dryer medium known as the transatlantic mail. When the information was printed it was already in every newspaper office in New York that numbers Nature and the Atheneum on its list of foreign periodicals.

Now that the Eighth and Sixty-ninth Begiments of the New York National Guard have been reduced to battalions, and the Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth Separate Companies dishanded altogether, the time is prooitious for authorizing and establishing a

battery of heavy artillery on Staten Island. The need of a force of heavy artillery at this port, formed of citizen soldiers, and intended as an auxiliary for the garrisons of the forts, has long been understood both by the Federal and the State military autnorities. Secretary LAMONT makes his recent report turn largely on the need of an increase of the artillery arm to the regular establishment for purposes of coast defence. This may, indeed, fairly be called a leading subject of his report. At the same time, recognizing that our present legal limit of enlisted strength would not yield artillerymen enough in case of war, he proposes the training of the militia of the seaboard in the use of heavy guns.

But while such an employment of the Na-tional Guard of New York might be very useful, there are drawbacks to it, and the better alternative just now seems to be the organization of at least a few heavy artillery companies preper. It is found that, with seacoast guns mounted in the forts, and the armories and homes of city regiments miles away it is difficult to train these troops in heavy artillery. Besides, with the limited time at the disposal of citizen soldiers, it is doubted whether the body as a whole could become entirely proficient both as infantry and artillery. Several years ago an endeavor was made to test this system with portions of the Twelfth Regiment, but it was found best to abandon it.

Yet against the practicability of forming a battery or two of heavy artillery on Staten Island, where access to Fort Wadsworth would be easy, nothing can be said. Indeed, long ago the project was started and was carried far snough to show that the one thing needed was the authority of the State to muster in the men who were ready and eager to join. There was then, however, some rejustance, apparently, to enlarging the State militia force by the addition of new organizations.

Now any objection on that score seems to be counterbalanced by the disbanding of so many existing organizations. There certainly appears to be room for a heavy artillery company, and it would constitute a force that could be called upon for harbor defence.

### MR. TYNDALE PALMER.

A Correction. In THE SUN of Oct. 2, 1892, a cortain news article was published reflecting on Tyndale Palmer, formerly of Philadelphia. The said article came to us from the Associated Press in the regular course of business, and was published by us in good faith, relying upon the source from which the article was ob-Mr. Tyndale Palmer denying the truth of the charges against him, and we hasten to publish his denial; and we hereby retract the charges against Mr. Tyndale Palmer contained in the article in question. The following is the letter:

1,621 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23, 1803. The Sun Printing and Publishing American, New York, N. P. MESSES: Reference to your files will show that you published under date Oct. 2, 1832, a grossly libellous article relating to me headed:

"HE STOLE HALP A MILLION. Commission Was Too Small

Commission Was Too Small."

This article is absolutely false and foundationless. Being so, there would appear to be but one course for the paper -reparation and retraction. That I now ask.
It should not be necessary to resort to litigation to detormine and extend reparation in a case of this nature; and while I am not timorous of law yet I much prefer to avoid that resort. Taking for granted you are disposed and ready to make honorate reparation. I suggest some such course as indicated in the case of Martindell agt. Baily, report of which I enclose. The two cases are widely dissimilar, but the dissimilarity is manifestly adverse to you. Mr. Baily's libel was one in which the question of privinge was clear. Into the present case that question does not enter. I commend the report to your most excelutionsideration. am prepared to offer conclusive proof that

he charges made in your article were abso-utely faise. I will allow you to inspect this widence upon your agreeing to make satis-actory reparation and settlement, such set-lement to be conditioned upon the evidence proving unequivocally the falsehood of the tiement to be conditioned upon the evidence proving unequivocally the folsehood of the charges made in your publication.

This tender looking to settlement, if considered at all, should be accepted by entering in good faith upon negotiations at once, it is made solely with a view to righting a great wrong at the earliest possible moment, with the minimum expense to all concerned. That delay in repair of such an in any is most grievous and unjust should be obvious. My business abroad was totally destreved, important business relationships in New York were disrouled, and until this reparation and retraction are secured i can easiner take any steps to restore that business nor engage in aught else as a means of itvestined.

I now sak at your hands reparation which will go toward righting this gross wrong and restoring my business and good name to a like measure with which you contributed to their destruction, that I may be restored without delay to the position in the summercial world and the community at large to which my unquestionably uncapht and honorable past life entitles me. Very truly

# A Present For the Doctor,

To the Entries of Tax Spa-Ser Please answer the following questions: I. I, being a married woman, but separated from husband, have been treafed, size my children, by unmarried physician, who refuses to accept any pay for bluserwices. Anniti it has p give bin any present and whalf I keep a sur-furnishing slore. Binoonays, Ded. S.

We fully appreciate the delicary of feeling with which this question is put to us. It cails our attention also to a praiseworthy feature of medical practice. Possibly physicians form the most truly charitable section of the community, not on the strongth of that rule of professional etiquette which requires any practitioner to treat a brother's family gratis, but because of the very great extension of this habit to persons of no professional connection, for no other reason than that of downright, straightout kindness of heart. The medcal profession is instinctively possessed of the sense that it holds to an unusual extent a trust for the benefit of humanity, and that scarcely any man can call on it in vain.

It is eminently proper that this married woman should give some little practical expression of her indebtedness to this unmarried doctor. Friendship such as is due from her to him brooks no merely conventional restraint on account of the particular relations existing between the wife and her husband. The circumstances of the doctor's help and the happy time of the year both indicate a re-ward of some sort. Let there be a Christmas present by all means, though as to what it ould be we can only suggest to our gentle friend, the shopkeeper, that while tical usefulness is never to be despised, 7st human nature is such that, as the crude utility of a gift increases, sentiment is apt to decline "DATE" AND THE MUGWUMPS.

The Rice and Pall of the "E. R. Wood Club" in the Eighth Ward of Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Eighth ward of the city of Philadelphia is embraced in the Second Congress district of Pennsylvania, represented for twenty-eight years by Charley Neill, as every body endearingly named him Two weeks ago the Father of the House died and immediately a score of Mugwumps and distinguished Republicans "combining the strong personality of Reed, the graceful finency of Burraws, the solidity of Pig Iron Kelley, the insinuating attractiveness of McKinley, and the personal courtesy and industry of Charley O'Neill," made the fact known to the public that they were candidates.

To me it was not surprising that the number of candidates was so great, for I knew what ow of the candidates know, namely, that the Earlith ward covered that section of the city lying between Sprues and Chestnut streets. Seventh street and the Schuvikill Biver, and that within its charmed confines reside the Biddles, Binneys, Cadwaladers, Ingersoils, Rawles, Shippens, and Whartons; and who would not want to represent at the nation's capital such an aggregation of wealth, refinement, and blue blood?

Neither is it surprising that such eminently respectable candidates, sometimes singly, often in pairs, and occasionally in groups - for ther came thick and fast-waited upon David Martin and his ward lieutenants to secure the word that would fetch the nomination. Every one of the candidates had frequently denounced what they termed the Martin method of boss rule; in their self-importance they believed that " Dave" would feel highly benored by calls from such august descendants of bluelooded ancestors, and their burning ambition to sit in Congress led them to honor the Republican leader of Philadelphia with their presence. Mr. Martin may not have concurred in the view held by his distinguished visitors: nevertheless he received them with marked dignity, and after listening patiently to the plea of each that "the Martin method of boss rule" should be applied in his case, he told each applicant for Martin's help, aid, and as-

plea of each that "the Martin method of boss rule" should be applied in his case, he told each applicant for Martin's heip, aid, and assistance that the nomination would go to the caudidate having a majority of votes in the Convention, and that the contest would be fairly open to ail.

The first Mugwump candidate possessing within himself the composite characteristics of lived, Burrows, Mekinley, Reliey, and O'Neill, was Mr. E. E. Wood and within one hour thereafterthe colored voters of the Eighth ward formed an "E. E. Wood and within one hour thereafterthe colored voters of the Eighth ward formed an "E. E. Wood Colored Voters" Club." This is the story as they toil it in the Union League Club comes respecting Mr. Wood and the club named for him:

Before the club had been in existence an hour a committee was appointed to apprise Candidate Wood of the honor conferred upon him and to request a donation to aid in fitting up the club room. "That appears to be a proper subject for a contribution from a civil service reformer and I cheerfully hand you fity dollars," said Mr. Wood. It was the first club in the United States named for Mr. Wood, and the felt justip proud of it.

Another committee waited upon Reformer Wood before the day was over and informed him that a room had leen secured, carpeted, and chairs and tables placed in it, and as they desired to influence in his favor their colored brethren, who were a great lactor in the politics of the district, they feit they ought to encourage attendance at the club house by setting out a cold lunch every evening; a boiled ham, round of corned beef, buttered roils, crackers, and cheese. Mr. Wood thought that appeared reasonable and legitimate, and handed the committee another fifty-dollar bill. As the days were cold he thought hot coffee might be added with good effect in stimulating voters in his interest.

The next day the Finance Committee of the club called upon the Mugwump candidate and not a stick or a store.

On Wednesday, Dec. C, there was to be an official enro

of that fact, and to remind him how essential to ultimate success it was that every wood voter, especially in the fighth ward should be enrolled; for if he failed to secure a majority of the delegates from his own ward he would be eliminated from the fight. Mr. Wood thought it entirely consistent with his views of political propriety to contribute toward securing a lawfully warranted enrollment of bona ide voters, and he premptly and courteously socked down another \$100.

On Thursday morning, while Mr. E. R. Wood was taking his broakfast of cocoa. French chop ponence aggs, and Vienna rolls, he was disturbed by still another delegation calling upon him with the information that the primary election was to be held that evening between the hours of 11 and 8 occosk; that extraordinary efforts were being made to defeat disturbed by still another delegation calling upon him with the information that the primary election was to be held that evening between the hours of it and 8 o'clock; that extraordinary efforts were being made to defeat him; that the club would experience great difficulty in getting their friends to the polis, particularly the aged and rheumatic, unless they were well supplied with carriages. The members of the club being rich in nothing but faithful service to their honored leader, it also seemed to strike the Wood candidate as a legitimate expenditure under the code for a preliminary political canvass, and \$75 were handed to the committeeto aid in getting the degrept to the polis. Never having at-

were handed to the committee to aid in getting the decrepit to the polls. Never having attended a primary meeting himself, he knew how difficult it was to get electors out on such occasions.

On Friday the Committee must be able to decrepions.

On Friday the Committee must be able to make the made a straight canvass among the workers, was unanimously nominated on the first tallot, not a vote having been cast for any one of the Mugwumps who desired to make the nomination crookedly and by the interposition of bess methods.

Soon after the adjournment of the Convention, a confidence delegation waited upon Mr. Wood to explain why he had been defeated. As the delegation was about leaving the presence of the embodiment of oratory, courtesy, industry, attractiveness, fluency of diction and strong personality, excaudidate Wood asked if there was anything more he could do

and strong personality ex-candidate Wood sked if there was anything more he could do for them. The chairman of the delegation stated that the youngest child of the President of the club had died the day before; that there was no money in the house to bury the poor boy, and the clue would solemniy appreciate any contribution toward defraying the funeral expenses. The extinguished candidate thereupon stated that he had responded to every call made upon him for least test the extension of the contribution of the contributio expenses. The extinguished candidate thereupon stated that he had responded to every
eat made upon him for legitimate expenses
of the campaign, but he must draw the line
at burying hadnes; had it been the President
of the club who was about to be planted instead of his youngest progeny he might bevery differently. Good day, sold Mr. Wood,
with a Mugwumpian chilliness that parajured
the members of the E. E. Wood Club of Veters
of the Second Congress district. The funeral
took place all the same.

The E. E. Wood olored Republican Voters'
Club of Philadelphia is to day a memory of the
rast. Mr. Martin is happy in making the personal acquaintance of so many distinguished
gentismen of redisement, and in the fact also
that they all intend to cordially support Nomlines Adams. Mr. Wood, Mr. Blankenburg, Col.
Smith. President Young, Col. Morrell, Editor
hids, Editor McMichael, and others, lave
had their first lesson in the new school of
Philadelphia polities as taught by Principal
Martin and his assistants, Fitzgerald Durham, Widemore, Lane, Flicks, Clement, and
Hackett. A very enjoyable lesson to teachers
and the public it has been! ham, Wildemore, Lane, Bloks, Clement, and Hackett. A very enjoyable lesson to teachers and the public it has been!

A Typewriter Gives a List of " Bon'ta." To mak Enroys me Tak Sum-Sur. There is so minch advice given gratic on the dealy papers for stemogra-phers and typewriters—all of which I frust its duly as precised-citate of leasn it only fair that a little of like some abound to deal out to those who employ them. and of course dictars. Will you please publish lowing list in return ?

Trans

Don't hesitate about keeping all latters, briefs, copy, \$c., till it is near time for the stemographer to go homa. Of course, it is better to keep all dictation till late in the day in preference to the morning, when one feels bright and ready for any amount of work. Don't forget when dictating to wait the floor from

one end of the office to the other, all the with dictating to the etenographer, but facing and addressing any one and anything clas, Ibun't furget to have a cigar or touthplek in your mouth while dictating so as to make your stenogra-pher wonder if you said "have" or "had." "charge" or "charged," and numerous other condicting words. leaving the stemographer to guess at what you did say. Dog't forget to put your head in the dark er look away from the elemographer to whom you are distat-

ing across the river, as if wondering when your ship

that used in ordinary conversation, where it is not necessary to get every sound untered or to know if it Don't forget to allow all in the room to carry on a conversation in a voice higher than priors while you are distailing to the stonographer.

Attrubum of the La Mancha Kind. To ma finites of Tan Sch-lie: Don't be cut break Tailf bill and the handwist faintis brainess semind you of the expects of one Donary But's and but man Bankey Pamer? Arways and electrally during for and caring for every one but their own?

Jarr Ausproams. | Jack prin.

QUARTER KNOTS IN SPEED TRIALS.

Barety Reaching or Missine the Mark or Which \$25,000 or \$50,000 Depends. Washington, Dec. 10.-The decision of the

contractors and builders of the eruiser Marbleend to apply for a new speed trial is natural The subtraction of just half a knot from her record obtained in last week's run, bringing the average down from 18.94 to 18.44 knots per hour, through corrections for tidal force. was a decided surprise as well as a disappointment to her builders. This ratio of allowance for tidal influence is unusual, but, of ourse, it was calculated by experts from careful data. In the case of the Columbia, for example, the total deduction for tidal allowances or other causes was only one one-hundredth of a knot on nearly twenty-three knots; and in the case of the New York and other vessels the allowance has also been very slight. It was known that her 19.62 knots on the second half was made by the Marblehead with a strong cob to help her; but her 183 knots on the first half had been against a head tide. while the total correction was disappointing.

And an aggravation of this disappointmen was that the deduction required for tidal allowances was sufficient to earry the speed s little below the mark of 18.50 knots, which would have given \$150,000 bonus, at the preserined rate of \$25,000 for each extra quarter of a knot above the guarantee of 17 knots, not counting fractions of quarters. For purposes of premium, 185 knots would be as good as 18.04; but 18.44 is no better, for the same purposes, than 18.25 would have been. Thus the loss of \$25,000 from what was expected is the keener from the bare margin of six hundredths of a knot which lost it. In this respect, however, the experience of the Marble-head is like that of her sister ship, the Defruit, which had to put up with 18.71 knots, being only four hundredths short of what would have given her seven quarters, or \$175,000, whereas she was only credited with aix quarters, or \$150,000, as if making but 18 50 knots, there was a contrast in the good fortune of the Columbia, which made 22.20 knots at a premium rate of \$50,000 per quarter above 21 knots, thus getting \$350,000, whereas, if she had fallen off six hundredths, and made 22.24, she would have received but \$300,000, so that she saved \$50,000 on a very narrow margin. In the case of the New York, the results were still more notlocable. She was built with a guarantee of 20 knots, with a speed premium of \$50,000 per quarter knot in excess of the contract. On her trial she was reported to have made exactly 21 knots along the same course that was used for the Columbia; and what was still more remarkable, when the official deductions were made they were reported to leave the speed at 21 knots. We are hardly to suppose that there was absolute mathematical precision in the published statement, but it is evident that the speed spect, however, the experience of the Marble-

bia: and what was still more remarkable, when the official deductions were made they were reported to leave the speed at 21 knots. We are hardly to suppose that there was absolute mathematical precision in the published statement, but it is evident that the speed must have been very close upon the exact mark needed for gotting the premium on the last quarter of a knot, so that there again the Cramps must have seen a very minute fraction of a knot saving 500,000 for them.

So it is evident that even in what may appear to be so exact a matter there is a considable inequality. The two 2,000-tonners, Detroit and Marblehead, lose \$50,000 by falling off an aggregate of only it-100 of a knot, while the New York and the Columbia win \$100,000 by a still smaller fraction of a knot in the aggregate. One suggestion is, therefore, that while still reckoning by quarter knots in premium and pensity, the reckoning should instead take in the fractions of the incomplete quarter. Of course, where a penalty should be suffered as a consequence the contractors would be sorry to have had the rule changed; but in the great majority of cases thus far the contractors would have benefited, and in the instance of the Marblehead it might have caused an acceptance of last week's results.

It should be said, however, that the assignees of Harrison Loring & Co., the firm that built the hull of the Marblehead and took the contract for her, have additional reasons for a king a new trial. Assuming that the half down Government stakeboats along the fixed course took the tidal allowances which they reported with absolute accuracy, it is nevertheless believed that there are two sources of possible improvement which will enable the Marblehead to gain her needed six hundredths of a knot at least; and such a gain would mean \$25,000, which is worth trying for. In the first place, it is believed that, with a little alternation in the valves of the engines, there will be a desirable change. In the next plece, it is thought that by giving the propelers of

tonners, will be awaited with more interest than ever. She was to have been tested long ago, but an accident while proceeding to the trial course required repairs, and brought the Marblehead to the line before her. It seemed a piece of hard luck for her builders, the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, who also constructed the Detroit, but the delay may have its offsets in the lessons to be derived from the Marblehead's experience. Taxing tegether the data obtained from the latter, as well as from the trial of the Detroit, the Montgomery ought to make at least 18.75 if not 18 knots, and thus win \$175,000 if not \$200,000 for her builders. tor her builders.

St. Pant's Church Forty-five Years Old. St. Paul's M. E. Church in Third street, Jersey City, will be forty-five years old on Thurs day, and this entire week is set apart for a celebration. The Rev. William Eakins, the pastor, assisted by Dearon James N. Davis, George Barrew, John R. Brown, and other members of the church, have completed the programme unto Thursday. The celebration bellan yesterday morning with a sermon by Bishop Andrews of New York. Addresses were delivered by John R. Brown and George Barrew, who have been members of the church for fortr years. The Rev George Hughes, the editor of the touch to fortiness and the Standard, preached in the evening. Mr. Hughes was the second master of the church. The services this evening will be conducted by the Leavenand addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lawrie of the Emery Church and Dr. Jackson of the Hedding Church. To-morrow evening the King's Daughters will manage the celebration. On Thursday evening there will be a general celebration and a history of the church will be read. George Barrew, John R. Brown, and other

#### the church will be read Funeral of Marcus Otterbourg.

Funeral services over Marcus Otterbourg, at one time Minister to Mexico and later a Police Justice in this city, were held yesterday morning in the Liederkrans club house, 111 East Fifty-eighth street. Mr. Otterbourg was a member of the Liederkranz, the United tierman Hemocracy, and was one of the charter members of Empire State Lodge, I. O. O. F. all of which were represented. The funeral oration was delivered by Dr. J. H. Senner, Commissioner of immigration. The interment was at Woodlawn.

A Proposition for Whistle Reform, To was Epiros of The Brn-Sp. Has any brilliant and brains New Yorker who writes some, or prints them for said of any opera manager who wants the them for sair, or any opera measure the a property that the structure of the structure them by private locations to bootblacks. idea of seaching them by private breams to hostblacks, newsbury, and other effect indicate, and paying them as mall and to whistle them from Hartem to the Battery? If not, why not? These struct folks are bound to whistle, and why should so much wind antraw noise be wasted on the desert air? This is an age of utilisation, and why not utilize the witeler? Naw Your, Dec 10. hose Beenen.

An Extertaining Companion.

To one Engan or Ton Syn-Sir The recent developments bearing on Subert Williams of the Brunswick. to whose career and divines you give conspinuous space the same time. I feet rather sorry that Mr. Williams is in such a plight. I had the pleasure of meeting the said gentleman (t)

and found how most severing and I might ald, well informed on most toping and courseous in the extreme. He frequented the caffer in the neighborhood of he holes. Broadwar, and the immediate force street familiar to every man around town, and the writer on severa locasions ran across his pall.

The only breas I remain that he made was his representing himself to be a member of Parisament on a few months visit to this country. He gave he his cald and informed in he. My across the liver, as it wendering when while come in the former in the will come in the former in the will come in the first that Mr. Whiteher was a topping at the built, and at the time was a topping at the built, and at the time was a topping at the built in the first the beginning and the companies of the companies and the companies are not appropriate to the companies and the companies are not appropriate to the companies and the companies are not appropriate to the companies and the companies are not appropriate to the companies and the companies are not appropriate to the companies and the companies are not appropriate to the companies and the companies are not appropriate to the companies and the companies are not appropriate to th Duc't forget when you entangs a new soil & and do tof "Hours 10 to 4." and keep blus or new soil & says as guilty or not I total any his parameters course they are not apposed to have any signal such that was a for anything? No. thence Not a small such that the for anything? No. thence Not a small such that the for anything? No. thence Not a small such that the formal such that the fo

Again the Cleveland Speer at the Missionartes' Califent.

From the New York Times of Percenday. Good faith has lied little to do with the parformances

of the " Missionary Children," Bicks-Some men are never satisfied. I came over In a similar proceeding that inwared the runned mea-an hour, and the follow with me didn't like it a b.t.

Robinson What was his objection litoks-He said we might have had enother round of NEW PARTY

-Mrs. Incide Estra of Re-Stand, No., to the and and is yet able to take a tramp of several m

day and the it.
-Montana marketed over 200,000 head of eat; year, all increase of introducer last year. The minus received by the stack prince for the seasons

Distincts is extrinated at about \$0,000.00.

—Game is increasing in southers. The forest area is theretains every year. Parties as counting in the counting hordering in the counting in the counting hordering in Maniering large black bear was seen not far above care re-

her gold output has jumped and will show an increathis year of more than 100 per sent over that of last year. The depression of the one industry has rearred to uplift the other. -An interesting case for the aindent of the ways of a

woman's heart to ponder is that of an Cakingol Cal, woman who, a few months ago, brought soit fordworce, and ther husband in her Jealous rage while its case was pending, onryed him through the diness that enemed, felt in love with him all over ugain, and is now living with him, happy as a dove.

—A meek little man who was answering in the Rochelle, tim, police court last week to a charge of beating his wife, explained that he had been hea-peaked for many years. Whether from lask of pure or excess of chivalry, he did not venture to assert his digity and resent her abuse until in desperation he pic

drunk, which gave him courage, and then he went too New England's macharet catch this season was ht.448 barrels, an increase of some 2.000 harris over that of last year, 16,000 over that of the year before and mere than three times the cares of 1400. This does not however, indicate a stendy growth of the indusery, for the size of the extch fluctuates greatly, in

1088 it was over 40.000 barrels, and fell to between 16,000 and 17,000 the two sneareding seasons. -There are signs of a Hungarian quarter far up town enst of First avenue. Whenever a special nationality be-gins to be noticeably numerous in a particular spot the presence of the newcomers is made ontwardly evident w the appearance of shops and saloons bearing signs in their language. There is a small nest of such but ness places in Avenue A, above Seventieth street, and the patrens are doubtless employees of a neighboring

browery.
-While one easily recognizes now and then wellknown New Yorkers at the windows of two or three immerses new hotels frenting on Fifth avenue, a matority of the faces seen in their dining rooms are per haps those of unmistatable strangers. The ent-of-tewn visitor who is able to indulge in fade has a way of trying new hotels, especially such as are noticed in the 

nover Governov, they are appearantly not prepared to acquiesce in all his vagaries, and they ignored the Thanksgiving which ha to be peculiar, appointed for Nov. 23, and joined very heartily with the rest of the nation in dair celebrating the national Thanksgiving on Nov. 30. Schools, banks, and public offices. State and national, ignored the one and honored the other. The Governor has not yet been heard from on the anal. -The last remaining row of old swell-front, red brick

houses occupies about haif the block on the north side of Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues and the sight is enough to make a Bostonian homestak The swell front however, has for several years past been reappearing in upper Fifth avenue in steme and in buff brick. Here it is usually accompanied by the French ornamentation that has come to be called Colonial and the form is an agreeable variation to Fifth avenue architecture,

-There is pienty of big game in the river bottom districts in Washington and Oregon just now. Heavy snows, two or four feet deep, in the mountains have driven the deer, six, and bear down to the valleys in great numbers. One bunter bagged four bears and two sik in one day near holocomb, Wash, last week, while three hunters returned about the same time from a short hunt in Stevens county, Wash, with eleven deer. In Jackson county, Or. a bunter killed

five bears in as many days.

Any New Yorker who will may dine every day, cartainly for a fortnight, and perhaps for the better part of a month, after the manner of a different nation. After that he may, if he will, take a month of dining at a different French restaurant every night, and an other month at a different German restaurant. He may then take up half a dozen other nationalities and dine for a week with each, at a different restaurant every night. If he shall survive all this he may, by dingent search, even further diversify his gastronemic

-The cause of prohibition may be spreading and prospering, as its advocates assert, but the business of hop growing is doing both, to a certainty, as the statis-tics show. One county alone, in Oregon, Lane county, will increase its hop area by a thousand acres by next season, the growers being encouraged thereto by the pientiful and profitable harvest this year. The Metho-dist ministers of Washington held a conference in Tacoma recently and decided to "wage a relentless war" on hops, though it was developed that quite a umber of church members in that denominat hop ranches, while many more find employment in the

-The avid curtosity of fratitutional children, hungry for something better than their daily dull routine, is sometimes a bit embarrassing to the wanderer about this town. A man paused the other day before a charity school to ask a bustness address of a child, and at once found himself surrounded by an eager little fock, all chattering at once in small, harsh voices, all ready with the desired information, each full of con-tempt for the other's knowledge. They followed him up and down, while grown folks looked at him sus-piclously, and when finally he found shelter it was to hear the one that had stuck to him longest quarrelling

-A combination of the heights, weights, and dimen sions of the members of the football teams of the University of California and the Leiand Stanford, Jr., University, just previous to their great match some two weeks ago, disclosed the singular fact that the average "composite" man of the one team was procisely like that of the other in height and differed but a fraction of a pound in weight. The "composite man" of the University of California team was 5 feet 9 1-35 inches high and weighed 167 2-15 pounds, while that of he Stan-ford University was of exactly the same height and weighed 167 4-15 pounds. The Stanford compesite man, however, showed a better development of frame

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest,

A popular President was elected on New, 37 in the person of Mr. Reitz President of the Orange Free State The first general election in New Zealand in which women had the franchise resulted in a defeat of the

Mrs. Avarilla Otiverid Cromwell Bush, recently deseased, was of the eighth generation in direct descent from the Protector.

The Daring, a companion to the Hoost, a terpele boat destroyer, 27 knots, 185 feet water line, 8,500

horse power, built by Thornycroft, was insuched a week ago.
The department of the Salvation Army's Darkest England scheme, known as the "bridge," a bureau for belging discharged prisoners, reports failure in scarce; r

even per cent, of the convicts received.

The report is that the Emperor of Russia, being eco. rinced that England is secretly bound to the so-called Triple Alliance, has formed another quadruple alliance between Sussia, France, Denmark, and Gree aged considerably and trembles; but there is no more cause for slarm than when his physicians declared.

five or six years ago, that the end might come sudden y at any moment.

Max Mailer acknowledges the debt of gratikude which students owe to the king of biam, the "greatest if not the only monarch professing the Buddhist faith," for supplying funds for continuing the translation of the

great books of the East. The last new stage performance for children is shav-ing. An eight-year-old girl daughter of the "cham-plon shaver of the world," who gives exhibitions of rapid work at the London Aquarium, had been shaving thirteen men in ten minutes every night until the law

stopped her to investigate. The Lord Chamberlain, London's theatrinal censor, has been very actively employed of late. Some while ago he had something cut out of the "dalaty Girl." Then, on the protest of the Turkish Minister, he ordered the character of the Suitan of Turney taken one of a burlesque. Now be has ordered an army chapian one of the same "Galaty Girl." The chaplain was made a humorous character through the talent of its person

ator, and that offending the Lord Chamberlain's feet

ings he had him changed to a doctor.

The Armstrong Company have shown some very in-teresting experiments with the latest ordnance. A slattick yen was fired four times in twenty seconds. an sight-inch gon three times in thirty seconds a torpedo was driven satisfactorily with cordite as a power. There was a search light which would keep its beam upon an object no matter how visionity the vessai rolled. A tendence thirty-ton gon, when it was Bred, spened the breesh errow by the resolt and women up a spring, which when released, would close to breach again. As in the M he witter anchored its after the first discharge by driving appade shape plate into the ground, after which its recoil was not by a jacket which surrounds it. A quire from field gun which not drove their in a similar manner field for rounds of strapped in fifty-intro accords a Aftern position movulain howiters small be taken to pieces to that no part of it would weigh more than 200 pounds. It is strawed together in nie nilusies. As a thought with light portains disappearing accordings

for a since train could be taken apart as this on po-tion we gived more than three tons ten have being sent red to commit it. A six their assay gim fooding points on attity note accounts, such time at a different range and target. A place of special steel designed but animid received sife and Gailing jun fre at 100 performing without a single penetration while the p.s.s. hitherto need was punctured at every shot, the waters

sun nimost cutting it in two.